

A City To Bank On

El Paso has every reason to be well satisfied with the result of the special federal census just completed. The announcement of the official figure, 81,902 bonafide residents, in a bulletin soon to be issued, will have all the weight of the decennial census report, and will be accepted everywhere. The influence of the revised figure will be large, affecting public finances, government appropriations, railroad plans, and the projects of trade and industry which are dependent in any measure upon population.

Immediate results of the special census will be a better market for our bonds, and probably an increased appropriation for a federal building. It will also stimulate inquiry from all business sources, and the chamber of commerce will hear from it often. Any city that, under such peculiar circumstances as ours of the last five years, can gain in half a decade 58 percent in population, steadily and substantially, is worth watching.

Everyone who is familiar with El Paso and its development knows that the city has enjoyed no special advantages during this period, and that it has had no boom, no sudden or temporary spurt, to entail an inevitable reaction. On the contrary, the growth of the city has been very conservative and gradual, so much so that, to many ardent folk, it has sometimes actually seemed slow. But the figures tell the story. The gain of 58 percent in population, and the tremendous increase in bank resources, general business, and new buildings, demonstrate the splendid stability of El Paso, and the invincible vigor of her growth.

At the request of the local authorities, the special census was adapted to cover two lines of inquiry not heretofore pursued. For one thing, the temporary residents, transients, "refugees" from Mexico, were separately enumerated, but excluded from the official count of population; also, a special enumeration was made of all persons in El Paso of "Mexican descent," producing a valuable body of statistical data that was never before available. Heretofore in all censuses, the persons "of Mexican descent" have been included with all the other white races and nationalities, and the only distinction that has been drawn has been between persons of native parentage, foreign parentage, and mixed parentage.

Obviously, that sort of distinction was not very informative here, because a very large proportion of the so-called "Mexicans" are natives of native parentage, within the meaning of the census definition. The division according to blood origin will be of very great value hereafter in all statistical work along social, economic and sanitary lines. It is of special interest just now to know that the total population "of Mexican descent," including all those with Latin-American blood no matter how far back the strain takes its origin, is 60 percent of the total population. Negroes make up only about 2 percent of the population. The solution of all our problems will be promoted by the positive knowledge of these important facts.

The majority of persons "of Mexican descent" are not citizens, as the poll tax list shows; but the bonafide residents "of Mexican descent" make up the bulk of the unskilled labor supply, include a considerable share of the skilled workers, and include also many old families of wealth and distinction, engaged in business and professions. There are very many property owners among them.

The special enumeration of "refugees" from Mexico presents interesting material for thought. El Paso is able to put away an army of transients. The city may well be a little cautious not to count too much on the permanence of this part of the population; but the city will steadily grow. The 70,712 figure does not include the smelter, the east-end suburbs, or Fort Bliss. The total actual population of the metropolitan area is close to 85,000 today.

The reason that Russia may win a place in the sun is because of her birth rate. If the mothers of Russia keep on as they have been doing, the end of the century will see 600,000,000 Russians in the world.

Harold C. Tennyson, grandson of the English poet, was one of the war victims. He was a lieutenant in the British navy.

The Southern Pacific system has not had a passenger killed in a train accident for a number of years. Its safety record is remarkable.

Room For Improvement

The women of Cadillac, Michigan, believe they are called to take a hand in the movie influences and the woman's club purposes to encourage good films and discourage poor pictures. Of course they have to meet the inevitable, the threadbare excuse that good plays do not pay. But they do pay and the truth is that the movies do not live up to their responsibilities.

Granting there are not so many wicked plays as there might be, there are too many plays that are not good and never do the community any good. If the moving pictures carried some such ratio as 25 percent really good, strong, illuminating, mind and sympathy broadening plays, to 75 percent ordinary plays that are no worse than time wasters, the movie might be able to show that it has a chance of becoming a factor for better life in every community.

Particularly the children of every community are stunted by continually watching plays that do not give them wider and better ideas of life but set them to watch that which is neither good nor bad, but only worthless.

There are many ways of leaving this earthly sphere, but walking on the railway track seems about the surest. The New York Central railway's reports show nearly a person a day killed while trespassing on the railway tracks, and not all drunk or deaf folk either, but many workmen and women and children in the number. The moral is, as the safety first sign says, "Don't be the next one."

Santos Dumont declares that the American armored air battleship holding 30 people and capable of traveling 600 miles is the biggest, fiercest, most powerful air engine ever built, and that the nation which gets American aircraft will control the skies in war.

When this fussy country cannot think of anything else to worry about, it starts talk of changing to the metric system and immediately the air is filled with words.

Cause and Effect

An old chain of cause and effect sometimes given in political economies reads: The man eats more bread to get more strength to do more work to earn more money to buy more bread to get more strength to do more work to get more money, and so on. The news that the Krupps of Germany are not to divide the enormous profits from their munition factories, for the benefit of the stockholders, but after the usual fat dividends have been paid will pay the surplus profits, \$5,000,000, for the relief of soldiers' families, reminds one of the old chain. This extraordinary profit by being distributed throughout Germany for the benefit of soldiers' families will send back the wounded soldier to the trenches, build up youth to soldier age, and encourage war, so that Germany will have more men to be shot at, who will therefore need more ammunition to shoot back with, the Krupps will have more orders, more orders will bring more profits, these will be divided, after the stockholders have their shares, the rest will go to building up the soldiers' families and the circle is completed and started again.

The Pennsylvania Dutch have been put in a play with their freakish mixture of Germanized English and Americanized German, with their plain and buttonless clothes, with their childlike simplicity combined with a shrewdness and thrift that make money, with all their racial, religious, lingual and Pennsylvania peculiarities written up by Helen Martin. Her books have been the delight of the rest of the country outside of Lebanon and Schaeffertown, Pennsylvania, and, played by Minnie Maddern Fiske, "Eratwhile Susan" promises to be the most perfect new stage offer this year.

The person who is always declaring himself frank and saying that he speaks frankly is rarely one who speaks to the point or who sticks to his conclusions, or who can be relied upon to stand by his word. The kind of mind that declares itself frank is almost always a fault finding, wavering, backsliding one.

Short Snatches From Everywhere.

Carranza seems to be doing something to make anarchy in Mexico less popular.—Amarillo (Texas) Tribune.

It is also possible for an unlettered person to stand well at the head of the class in the school of experience.—Topeka Journal.

Horse meat is being sold in New York. Thank heavens, without any salt, and in the butcher shop, anyhow.—Detroit Free Press.

Experience teaches us, among other things, that most of the heavy worrying is done over the worst which seldom arrives.—Albany Journal.

Mildred says did you ever stop to think how hard everybody would try to get religion if it was good for indigestion.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

President Wilson repeats his belief that suffrage is purely a state issue. Most of us find that it is purely a breakfast table issue.—Grand Rapids News.

The woman next door wants to know where she can get a good encyclopedia. She has the Britannica, and there's not a word about Mary Pickford.—Shreveport (La.) Times.

Quite a few noted rulers were inclined to give King Milan's son the glad hand until the terrible secret was disclosed that he had actually been working.—Washington Post.

The first typhoon is a vacation, the second is an offense, the third is a calamity, the fourth is a catastrophe. But the fifth looks uncommonly like a pernicious habit.—Manila (P. I.) Times.

The Charlotte Observer assures the president that 80 percent of the people of the south are with him in preparedness. It was a big job to count them all, but the Charlotte editor doesn't mind hard work in a good cause.—Kansas City Journal.

The administration, rather our government, can not escape the responsibility for the loss of so many American lives in Mexico by pointing to the warnings sent out. Our several warnings are buried in Mexican joke books.—Racine (Wis.) Journal-News.

Crooks are said to be passing Villa currency in some sections of the middle west. Perhaps the only reason that confederate money is not passed as freely as it was 19 or 20 years ago is because it has been worn out by constant circulation among guileless citizens.—Providence Journal.

Gasoline Is a Thin Beverage For Motor Cars Will Always Run An Auto Down Hill Perfectly

By HOWARD L. RANN.

GASOLINE is a thin watery fluid which is drunk as a beverage by motor cars. Some cars are heavier drinkers than others and are unable to get ten miles from a filling station without developing a raging thirst, after which they are trailed off to somebody who has never owned an automobile in any form.

Gasoline comes in several grades, any one of which will run an automobile down hill in a very satisfactory manner. Low-test gasoline is the most popular, as it cost less and can be told from kerosene at once by setting a match to it. Every few days some fearless hired girl tries to start the kitchen stove with gasoline and discovers that it will burn with great rapidity. Nobody has ever set fire to a five gallon can of low-test gasoline without regretting the act and retreating from the scene by piece-meal.

Gasoline is also used for cooking purposes, being inserted by hand in a stove. Many people prefer the electric heater to the gasoline stove, which has to be taken to the plumber every once in a while and be fitted with a bright new stomach.



Gasoline is sold in large quantities to people who have not paid a grocery bill since the Spanish-American War.

Gasoline is composed of Pennsylvania crude oil and plain, unfermented river water at the ratio of 16 to 1. The free volume of gasoline in this country has become so prevalent that this ratio varies from 16 to 1 to 1 to 16, with the result that thousands of automobile owners have to stop on the public highway and swap out the carburetor with a spoon. It is extremely annoying to a conscientious tourist to stop at a wayside garage and pay 25 cents a gallon for gasoline, and then discover a little later that he might just as well have turned in at the town pump.

The price of gasoline is controlled by a board of directors who do not ride in anything but steam yachts, and is sold in large quantities to people who have not paid a grocery bill since the Spanish-American war. This price varies from week to week, and for some time has been varying upward in a series of heart-rending leaps. But we are so constituted as a people that we can get along without meat and flour and underwear easier than gasoline, which enables us to visit relatives who do not own a car and trade toy rides for room and board.—Protected by The Adams Newspaper Service.

ABE MARTIN



Th' girl who dresses t' attract attention generally gits it. It seems like th' folks who never show up till 9 or 10 in th' mornin' make all th' money.

El Paso Now a City Of More Than 80,000 Suburbs And Fort Not In Census Report

ACCORDING to the census figures, El Paso has over 80,000 people at the present time," said Mayor Tom Lea. "The census shows that we have 70,712 people within the city limits, including the soldiers stationed downtown and the refugees we now have here. Many of these refugees are permanently located here, though still classified as refugees, but outside the city limits and still really residing in El Paso, we have the people of Government Hill, Richmond Terrace, Grand View, part of Altura and Highland Parks, the largest part of East El Paso and all of the smaller settlements. There are easily 10,000 of these. Then there are the people at Fort Bliss. If we wish to add them—another 3000. Altogether, including our suburbs and the soldiers at the fort, there are 85,000 people here."

"I want to compliment the patrons of the public schools of the city of El Paso and the school board upon the excellence of physics department of the high school and upon having the good judgment to have that department in the hands of so capable a man as Prof. Rogers," said C. G. Campbell, sales manager of the Kewanee (Wis.) Manufacturing company. "I have been in the city several days and gravitated toward the high school physics department. I was surprised at the high standard of the department in all its branches. First, Rogers is in the right man in the right place and El Paso will do well to keep him in his present position. El Paso surprised me in many ways. In the first place I had no idea

it was so large and so cosmopolitan a city or that its schools were so numerous and so well attended. The new high school, when completed, will be a model which many cities much larger and in much older settled communities might well afford to adopt."

"The Army Relief society work seems to be little known among civilians," said Capt. W. W. Brander, chaplain of the eighth cavalry. "This is a national organization with branches in every regiment of the army. Each branch is pledged to contribute a stipulated sum per year. This fund is collected and dispersed by a bureau of army women among the widows and orphans of enlisted men who are in destitute circumstances. In short, the Relief society acts like a benefit insurance with the exception that the beneficiaries do not have to pay any sums for the benefit received."

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"There are a lot of candidates and prospective candidates for the office of justice of the peace, place No. 2," said Allen Shirley. "But that does not bother me. I am going to run any way. I don't think it's very much of a place for a man permanently but it is a good stepping stone for a young lawyer and I have many of the younger voters who will lend me their support."

"I'll be glad when I am county clerk," said W. D. Great. "For I grow mighty tired of dressing women and arresting folks and straightening out family rows. The crop of these kind of affairs never does let up—it's more fruitful than alfalfa."

"Pecos is one of the liveliest little cities I have seen in some time," said T. R. Rogers. "It is a very good business men keen for any proposition that means the development of Pecos or the territory around it. It took sheer nerve to build the railroad to Balmorhea, but Pecos did it and her citizens are as keen for every other proposition that is for the advancement of their part of the country. Pecos is very like El Paso in public spirit."

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.)

FROM LUIS TERRAZAS, JR., Editor El Paso Herald.

I was a prisoner of Francisco Villa for more than two years, without any justification whatever for that imprisonment. In the midst of the sufferings which a jail occasioned, I had the satisfaction of having an interest taken in me by persons who, perhaps, do not know me, such as the honorable members of the chamber of commerce of this city, certain bankers and other persons of different nationalities and diverse places and even in the department of state in Washington. I understand perfectly well that the persons I have mentioned were guided by an altruistic and wholly humanitarian sentiment, and I cherish the conviction that their efforts aided me effectively in saving my life.

Fortunately I was able to secure my liberty by my own efforts, but by all means I desire to make public my attitude for all those persons.

The heat crucible in which to test one's conduct is time. My attitude will be viewed in diverse manners, according to the standard of the person who judges me, but now that I am enjoying liberty and tranquility, I am in a position to defend and vindicate myself from any accusation that may be made against me.

In the turbulent epoch through which my country has unfortunately passed, the estimate of personalities, not considering myself one of them, can not be accurate, and when the calm analysis of history is reached, such one will be put in the place that may correspond to him.

I repeat, Mr. Editor, my gratitude to all the persons in this country who took an interest in me, without my deserving it.

L. Terrazas, Jr.

THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

Editor El Paso Herald: In behalf of Mr. McGovern and reply to Mr. Tartar, I can only say his question is preposterous and deserves no reply. He has offered insult to every known Christian of all denominations in El Paso, by alluding to the Saviour as a child brought into the world against his own wish and minus of a lawful father.

Will Mr. Tartar give credit to God slightly for the works he did in the first part of Genesis? Can he show one instance where God ever made a mistake in his wonderful works?

When the same praise must be given him for the work of creating his son upon earth, who he made a perfect child, according to all his other perfections, and the same child grew to perfect manhood. Nature instructs us the length of time it wishes to develop us, and some are in advance of their date, while others linger near or around it.

Now then, Mr. Tartar, do you allow that the works of worms of the earth are as perfect as those of God Almighty?

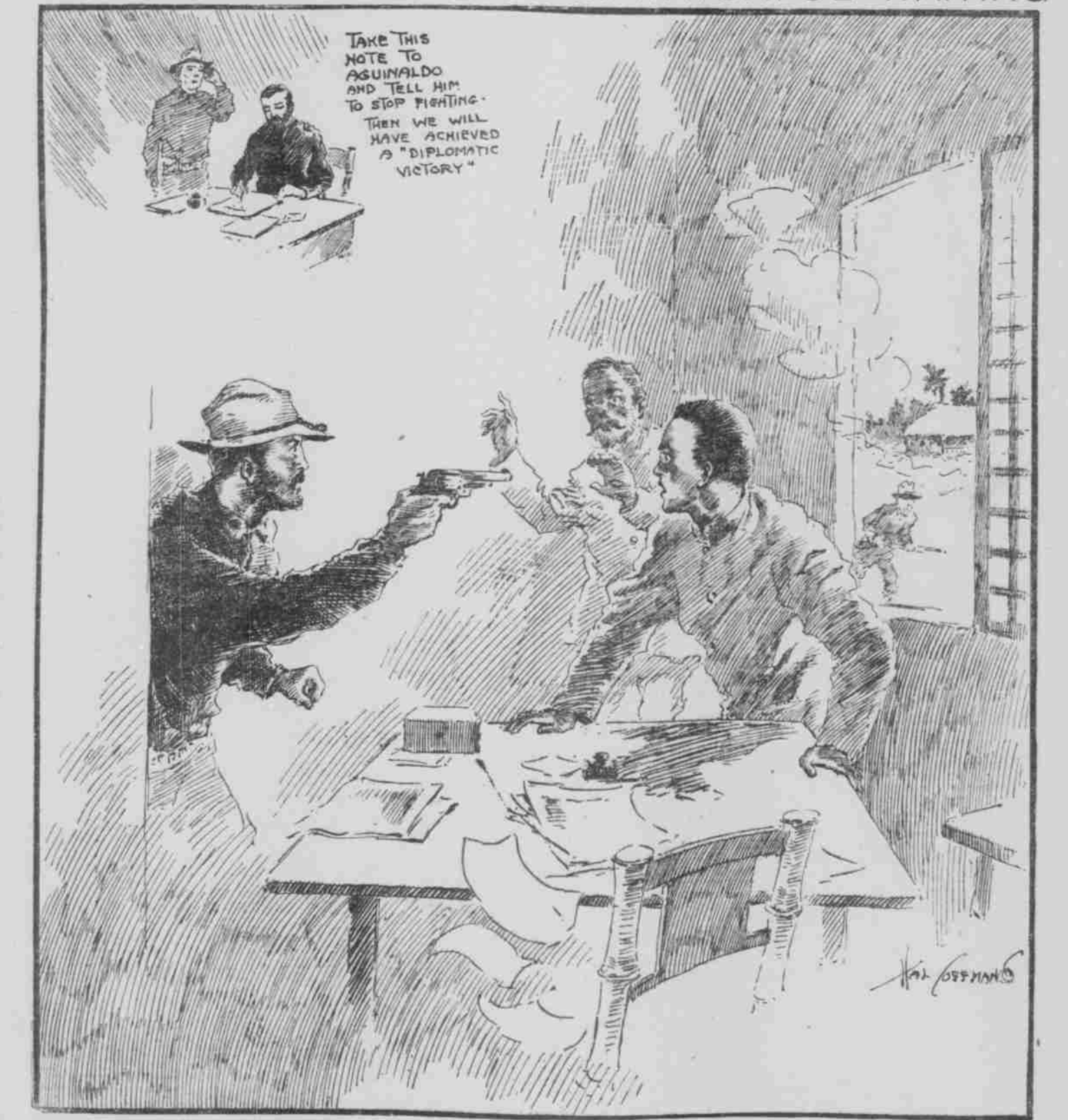
The prophecy was told, the prophecy came to pass; and the highly honored angel Gabriel announced to Mary the message from on high, that she was to give birth to a son.

This announcement, Mr. Tartar, occurred on the 25th day of March. You are at liberty to take any history you wish to quote, but the church has her history from the very inception, and is just as reliable as Mr. Boulanger, or any other writer who makes claim to the truth of the matter.

I have had it told to me that the thing was absurd; that shepherds could not be in the field at that time of year on account of the weather; that the elements of the weather of the states of Montana, Wyoming, and I will venture to say, Texas, differ any from that of the Holy Land; and yet they herd sheep the year around, as everyone is well aware of.

Remember, Mr. Tartar, that Christ was persecuted beyond the understanding of any living man and I will submit the question: "God you have seen stood the ordeal at the trial and conviction and been able to have carried that cross, even if it had had wheels

IF FUNSTON HAD BELIEVED IN WATCHFUL WAITING--



He would not have captured Aguinaldo and put an end to the insurrection in the Philippines.

RICH ARE GOATS, PRISONERS MAY BE SENT BACK BISHOP STATES

Dr. Chandler Draws Lesson From Story of Lambs and Goats at Conference.

Bible study occupied the principal part of the morning session of the Mexican Mission conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which is being held this week at the Mexican Methodist church on Fourth and Stanton streets.

Bishop W. A. Chandler, of Georgia, presided and gave a discourse on the first chapter of St. John's gospel, which narrates the second call of Christ to his apostles. He brought out the point that the people spoken of as the sheep and sheep needing a shepherd were the poor and lowly and said the average rich and affluent belonged to the goat class. Bishop Chandler emphasized the importance of love of Christ in work for humanity.

This afternoon there will be final committee meetings and the chairman of the committees will report at the session Saturday morning. The conference will close Sunday night. There were a number of visitors at the sessions Friday, among them were: Rev. W. C. Packard and Rev. C. K. Campbell.

With Unintended. The Indian chief who committed suicide because the world was becoming too civilized had evidently not read the papers lately.

War Supplies. "Twenty Million Dollars for Schoharie Waterwheel." Well, there has got to be fodder for the Black Horse Cavalry!

Report Says That Mexicans in State Prisons Are to Be Deported.

According to rumors that have reached Austin that Mexicans who now are prisoners in state prisons in Texas are to be deported as soon as their terms expire.

If there is such a plan on foot, to be done under provisions of the federal immigration law, neither the governor nor the attorney general know anything of the plan. When asked as to details of the proposition, which was reported to have been decided upon, governor Ferguson stated that it was entirely new to him, and attorney general Looney likewise remarked that the matter had never been submitted to his department for consideration.

Claims It Is Federal Move. According to rumors that have reached here, failure to comply with the federal immigration laws, on entry into this country, would be basis for deportation of the Mexican prisoners. It is pointed out by those familiar with federal immigration laws that this ground would be sufficient for deportation, whether parties were convicts or not. The immigration laws are also very broad in allowances for deportation.

Albert Thomas is known as the Lloyd George of France, because of the fact that he has charge of all the munitions in France. He was formerly a newspaper reporter.

One Man's Meat

THE snow is good for the winter wheat, but it isn't good for rheumatic feet. And that is the way with all things on earth; for some they're loaded with sterling worth; to some they're a freight of woe—there's rheumatism in the sparkling snow! The wind is bitter and keen and cold, and it brings delight to the plumber bold, but it brings to us the forbidding frown, for pipes are bursting all over town. The ashes thrum to the icy walks save many a man from a beastly shock; but the surgeon sighs, "That's the way they rob a man like me of a first-rate job!" The snow is good for all kinds of soils, but my feet feel like two third-rate boils. The young man sings as he lightly treads, the kids exult as they tool their sleds; the birds sing odes to the "mantle white," and find new charms in a wintry night; but I sit nursing my aching feet, and what I'm saying I won't repeat; the words I use have a dark green tint, the editor says they won't do in print.

(Protected by the Adams Newspaper Service.) WALT MASON.

EL PASO HERALD DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 18 years. J. C. Winbush is Manager and C. A. Martin is News Editor.

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